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Mycological Bulletin

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W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University

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EDITOR'S NOTES.

SETTLED.—The prolonged consideration of the postal status of the BULLETIN is happily terminated as the second-class entry note on the cover indicates. We had always considered our matter *second class* but the authorities were disposed to rate it higher! But the red tape has all been unwound and we can mail the BULLETIN hereafter without embarassment.

FIGURES AND TEXT.—Some variation in matter as well as illustrations will be seen—for example we have drawn on Professor Atkinson's excellent book for a note on the uses of Mushrooms; then the peculiar growths on the common Hackberry tree are illustrated—where a fungus (though not called a Mushroom) is concerned as one of the causes.

THE FUNGUS OF THE HACKBERRY BRANCH-KNOT.—The Witches' Brooms, as they may be called, which are so common on the Hackberry tree, illustrated in Figs. 193 and 194, are caused by a mite (of the genus *Phy-top-tus*) and a Leaf-Mildew fungus associated. The distortion consists of multiplied branchlets due to the irritation of the two organisms. The explanation under the cuts (especially under Fig. 192) is perhaps all that is needed at present.

AN INTERESTING CORDYCEPS.

M. E. Hard.

CORDYCEPS is from a Greek word meaning a club and a Latin word meaning a head. This is a genus of Pyrenomycetous fungi of which a few grow upon other fungi and grasses but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larva. The larva stage suffers most frequently from the parasitic fungi.

There are two species of Cordyceps found in the woods or wooded places of great interest to the mycologist. They are parasitic on Elaphomyces which are truffle-like growths found in soils. They are Cordyceps ophioglossoides, Adder's Tongue Cordyceps and Cordyceps capitata. The potato-like growth upon which they are found and the form of the fruiting body as indicated by their specific names, will clearly identify them.

Plant lice and flies suffer from attacks of fungi. The common house fly will frequently be seen hanging to the window pane surrounded by a visible halo of fungus spores which have been thrown from the fungus sacs and caught on the glass. A great portion of which were thrown into the